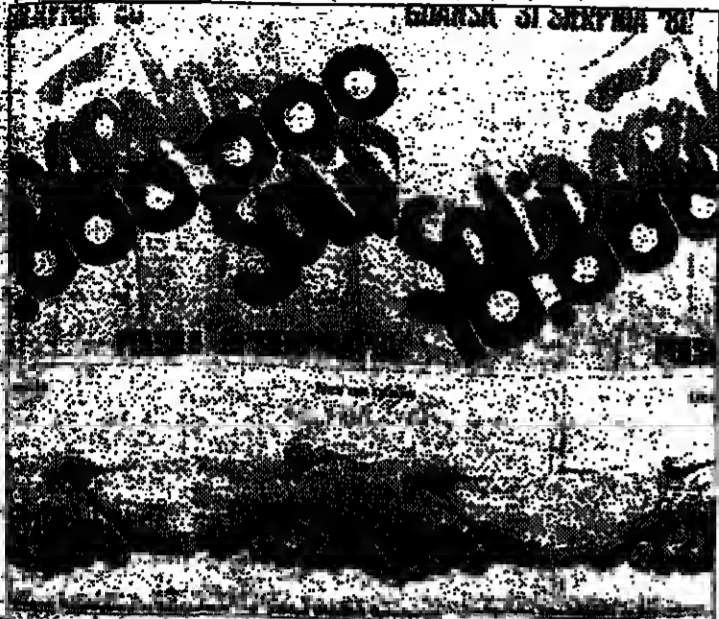


Poland's Mood Is Downbeat As Solidarity Nears Congress



By John Damton
New York Times Service
GDANSK, Poland — Jurek Trzcinski, a Solidarity leader who was in it all from the very beginning and now spends a great deal of time traveling around the country listening to angry complaints and rising words of militancy, shrugged his shoulder inside his black leather jacket and did not even bother to turn around.

Posters in Warsaw mark the first anniversary of Solidarity's pact with the government — a year ago in Gdansk on Aug. 31 — and boasts that the union has a following of 10 million.

Soviet War Maneuvers Launched Near Poland

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Soviet land and sea forces, backed by reservists, jets and helicopters, began nine days of maneuvers Friday in the northwestern corner of the Soviet Union, Soviet press reports said. The Soviet accounts did not directly link the maneuvers to Kremlin concern over internal developments in Poland, which adjoins the two Soviet military districts where the war games are taking place.

Junta in Bolivia Appoints General As New President

The Associated Press
LA PAZ — Bolivia's three-man military junta Friday named one of its own, army commander Gen. Celso Torrello, as president to replace Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, who resigned under pressure Aug. 4, it was announced.

Exiled Cambodian Leaders Pledge Joint Effort

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service
SINGAPORE — Three former Cambodian leaders signed a joint statement Friday pledging their groups to strive for a coalition government to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation of their country.

'Fedora,' the Trusted Soviet Spies of the CIA and White House, May Have Betrayed U.S.

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Within the Nixon administration was in court a decade ago in an effort to cut off publication of the Pentagon Papers, the White House was told that a complete set of the top-secret documents had been delivered to the Soviet Embassy.

French Ambassador in Lebanon Assassinated by Unknown Gunmen

By John Kifer
New York Times Service
BEIRUT — The French ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare, was shot to death Friday afternoon as he drove to his official residence near the rubble-strewn no-man's land that divides this embattled city.

Four unknown gunmen in an automobile suddenly pulled in front of the ambassador's car, police said, and jumped out, surrounding the embassy car and grabbing its door handles. It had all the earmarks of a kidnapping — a not uncommon occurrence in Beirut — but the doors were securely locked and the gunmen could not budge them.

By early Friday evening, none of the myriad armed groups operating here — some of them on their own, others as proxies of various Arab states or intelligence agencies — had claimed responsibility for the shooting.

600 Sadat Foes Seized in 2-Day Police Sweep

By William Farrell
New York Times Service
CAIRO — At least 600 critics of the policies of President Anwar Sadat were arrested during the last 48 hours in a sweep by police that stunned Egyptians and triggered several protests Friday at Cairo mosques.

Those arrested include Moslem fundamentalists, Coptic Christian clergymen, politicians, journalists and lawyers. The ostensible reason for the arrests was to curb what the government-controlled press calls "sectarian sedition."



Members of the Syrian military forces block a street in Beirut Friday close to the hospital where the French ambassador, Louis Delamare, was taken after he had been shot outside his house nearby.

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Table with exchange rates for various international locations including Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, etc.

INSIDE

Air Strike Effects

As the "air traffic controllers" strike ends, travelers in America can look forward to fixed schedules once more — but also to a wide range of unhappy side effects. Page 3.

Prices Up Slightly

U.S. wholesale prices rose by 0.3 percent, the smallest monthly increase since May, and unemployment edged up 0.2 percent to 7.2 percent in August. Page 9.

Apocalypse Now

The dire pronouncements of the 16th-century novel "Nostalgia" — imminent invasion of Europe by Soviet and Arab armies, nuclear annihilation of Paris, war with China — have become the surprise best-seller of the summer in France. In Weekend, Page 5W.

3d S. African Column Believed Aiding UNITA

Reuter
LUANDA, Angola — The mission of a South African motorized column that has thrust deep into Angola apparently is to resupply dissidents fighting the Marxist government, Western diplomats said Friday.

East European sources also said that the column had been spotted in the bush 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of Menongue, capital of Cuando Cubango province, heading into the dusty central plateau that is dotted with the hideouts of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The recent fighting in Angola has been concentrated in the south and southwest, but the column believed to be resupplying the anti-Luanda UNITA guerrillas was reported moving up through Cuando Cubango, in the southeast.

The diplomats in Luanda said that, while a third South African column appeared to be transporting supplies to UNITA, the two fighting columns that led South Africa's incursion into Angola last week seemed to be principally aimed at destroying radar installations built along Angola's southern border to give advance warning of South African air raids.

In Pretoria on Thursday, a South African Defense Ministry spokesman described earlier reports of the third column in the east as "ridiculous propaganda."

The Western diplomats said the third column was keeping away from the few roads in the area, crossing about 200 miles of rugged, sandy savannah from the border with South African-ruled South-West Africa (Namibia).

Meanwhile, Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), denied at a news conference in Luanda that his guerrillas received any instruction from Soviet advisers in their fight for Namibian independence.

Commenting on South Africa's claims to have captured a Soviet soldier and killed two SWAPO officers during an attack on SWAPO bases in Angola, Mr. Nujoma, who had just returned from an East European tour, said, "SWAPO does not have any military bases in Angola, let alone Soviet personnel in its ranks."

Mr. Nujoma also said the Namibians in Angola were refugees who had been given political asylum. He said he had no information on Namibian casualties in the two-week South African incursion.

Angola's only newspaper, the official *Jornal de Angola*, said Friday that South Africa was prolonging its occupation of the southern part of the country to "create the minimum conditions for the territorial balkanization of Angola and the installation of its puppets in the occupied zone." Angola uses the term "puppets" to refer to UNITA.

In Luanda's port, meanwhile, Soviet support and the unloading of Soviet military supplies have assumed a new, high profile.

Residents said that such operations were done discreetly during the night curfew in the past, but that now trucks loaded with crates bearing Russian markings were driving in convoys through the capital, blowing their horns and flashing headlights, apparently to reassure the population of the country's military preparedness.

Across Luanda harbor, a Soviet warship has been moored, its deck bristling with surveillance equipment. Diplomats said Soviet submarines have surfaced off the coast as well.

At the United Nations on Friday, the General Assembly voted 117 to 22 with 6 abstentions to expel the South African delegation from its emergency special session on Namibia. Earlier, the assembly voted 113 to 24 with 6 abstentions not to let the South African delegation speak before the assembly voted on the expulsion.

Deputy U.S. Representative Kenneth Adelman, after voting against the first motion, told the assembly that the United States was concerned that the action would make even more difficult current Western efforts to get a settlement on the Namibian question.

The assembly credentials committee voted Thursday against South Africa's presence. South Africa, suspended from the assembly since 1974 because of its racial policies, tried to reclaim its seat in 1979 and again last March, but each time its credentials were rejected.



Defying a seven-year ban, Adrian Eckstein, South Africa's charge d'affaires to the United Nations, waves his country's nameplate to attract attention at the UN General Assembly after the delegation was allowed to speak only on a point of order.

When asked why he had changed his mind, Mr. Eckstein replied: "I'm still philosophically opposed to restricting plantings of any crop. But I believe in good prices for farmers even more strongly. We've had a record wheat crop this year and wheat production is up in most of the rest of the world, too. I just hope that this action will steady today's wheat prices or improve them some."

Virtually all the 1981 wheat crop has been harvested. The Agricultural Department expects it to total a record 2.75 billion bushels, 16 percent larger than last year's crop, which also broke previous records.

The amount of wheat on hand next June when the 1982 harvest begins, is expected to exceed one billion bushels, the largest carry-over since 1977. This prospect has forced farmers' prices down until, by the end of August, prices reached an average of \$3.63 a bushel. This compares with \$3.94 a year ago.

'Target' Price
 Today's price level is well below the \$3.80 a bushel "target" price that determines whether subsidies will be paid. If today's average price continues through the end of October, wheat farmers could receive as much as \$500 million in direct payments from the Treasury.

If there are fewer acres planted in 1982 wheat, the supply should be smaller at the close of the next harvest. This prospect could persuade grain traders to buy and store more of this year's wheat, which in turn could stabilize today's market.

Mr. Block said Thursday that full details of the set-aside plan had not been completed.

In answer to other questions, Mr. Block confirmed that he had recently said that the Soviet Union, whose grain crop is now in considerable trouble from dry weather, would be allowed to buy at least 10 million metric tons of American grain in the coming year and maybe more.

Mr. Block said he expected grain trade talks with the Russians to resume soon.

U.S. Plans a 15% Cut In '82 Wheat Planting

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In an abrupt reversal of his previous position, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block has announced that he is planning to order a 15-percent reduction in 1982 wheat planting.

Mr. Block said Thursday that the administration was reducing wheat planting in hopes of checking the continuing decline in current wheat prices.

The secretary's action could also hold down the cost of subsidies to wheat farmers a year from now. The summer decline in farmers' prices for the 1981 crop was already expected to cost the taxpayers between \$250 million and \$500 million in subsidy payments on the 1981 wheat crop.

Until Thursday, Mr. Block had been stating, without qualification, that he planned no planting restrictions of any kind on next year's grain crops.

'Good Prices'
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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Israeli Court Lifts Ban on Archaeological Dig
Reuters
JERUSALEM — Israel's Supreme Court Friday quashed a ministerial ban on controversial archaeological excavations in a decision that posed problems for Prime Minister Menachem Begin's fragile coalition government.

The court gave temporary leave for the excavations uncovering biblical Jerusalem to continue and said Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer must show why the order should not be made permanent. Opposition Labor Party leaders immediately called on Mr. Hammer to resign.

The judges accepted the argument of the archaeologists' attorney who said Mr. Hammer issued the banning order under pressure from orthodox rabbis, who say the dig is desecrating a medieval Jewish cemetery. The ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party, whose support Mr. Begin needs to maintain his two-seat parliamentary majority, had threatened to withdraw parliamentary support if the dig was not stopped.

France Pledges to Boost Aid to Poor Nations
Reuters
PARIS — France promised Friday to boost aid to the world's poorest countries by 1985 to a target set by the United Nations.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors told a UN conference on economic problems of the 31 least developed countries that France would increase its aid to 0.15 percent of its gross national product within five years from the current 0.10 percent.

The goal was set by the UN Conference on Trade and Development, which also wants rich countries to provide 0.20 percent to those countries by 1990. Few countries have publicly committed themselves on the issue. Only Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands have achieved this level. France currently provides half that amount in overall development aid.

Japan Urges Strong U.S. Military Presence in Asia
United Press International
OISO, Japan — Premier Zenko Suzuki urged the United States on Friday to keep a strong military presence in Asia and ruled out Japanese military cooperation with other nations in the region.

Citing the growing Soviet military presence in East Asia, Mr. Suzuki said Japan and the United States "need to work from their respective positions to support desirable trends in Asia and minimize destabilizing factors." He added, "As we have reiterated in the past, Japan cannot cooperate militarily with other countries."

Mr. Suzuki's address culminated the three-day Shimoda Conference in which about 80 U.S. and Japanese policymakers searched for means to better relations between the two allies. A Foreign Ministry official said that by "other countries," Mr. Suzuki meant "other countries in Asia, including China."

Thorn Urges France, U.K. to Lift Import Bans
Reuters
BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's chief executive urged Britain and France on Friday to lift their restrictions on imports of poultry and wine or face possible court action, an EEC Commission spokesman said.

Commission President Gaston Thorn said in a letter to Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini that the commission was making every effort to get France to lift a blockade against Italian wine imports. Mr. Thorn also sent a strongly worded message asking French Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson to lift the import restrictions immediately.

The letter to Mr. Spadolini said the commission would decide within a few days whether to take court action on the blockade, which has held up an estimated 104 million gallons (400 million liters) of wine at the Franco-Italian border. Mr. Thorn also urged Britain to lift restrictions imposed last week on poultry and eggs from France and the Netherlands.

Russians Said to Jail Man After Embassy Visit
From Agency Dispatches
MOSCOW — A Soviet engineer who drove past guards into the U.S. Embassy on Aug. 28 was arrested and is now in prison, his mother said Friday. Natalia Nazarov said she and her son Vasily were surrounded by five police cars after leaving the embassy, where they had discussed personal grievances with embassy officials.

Mr. Nazarov, 74, said she was held for several hours at a police station in Moscow, then released. She said her son, who is 54, was arrested and charged with criminal offenses.

At the French Embassy on Friday, a Soviet woman, accompanied by two children, was detained by police as she attempted to enter the building, French sources said. They said the woman, Marina Mitagavrya, from Georgia, was caught by the police but her 6-year-old daughter, Irna, managed to enter the compound, where she told officials her mother wanted to go to France for treatment of a kidney ailment. The mother was later allowed to talk to consular officials and then left the embassy.

Family Ends Fast of N. Ireland Hunger Striker
The Associated Press
BELFAST — Irish nationalist hunger striker Matthew Devlin accepted medical treatment Friday after his family intervened to end his fast at the Maze Prison, the British government said. He was the fourth hunger striker to withdraw from the protest since it began March 1.

The Northern Ireland Office, which administers the province, said Mr. Devlin, who was in the 52nd day of his fast, was taken to a Belfast hospital. His family asked that he be given medical treatment after he became "extremely weak," the government said.

Mr. Devlin, 31, was jailed in October, 1977 for seven years on several charges, including the attempted murder of a policeman. He began his hunger strike July 15 replacing Martin Hurson, who died two days earlier, in the 46th day of his fast. Ten hunger strikers have died since the protest began.

NATO Study Readied for Arms Talks

International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — NATO governments have completed a study of the nuclear arms balance in Europe prior to the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks later this year in Europe, a senior U.S. official in Brussels said on Friday.

The two-part review covers the Soviet nuclear systems targeted on Western Europe and NATO requirements for tactical weapons to balance them, he said.

These findings — details of which are secret — will provide the basis for a U.S. negotiating position in the talks.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is scheduled to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko later this month to arrange the talks, which are expected to start in late November. They will cover NATO plans to deploy U.S.-made missiles in Europe and the Soviet medium-range missiles targeted on Europe.

The U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, told reporters that NATO governments were unanimous in agreeing on the alliance's minimum needs for theater nuclear weapons.

Diplomats said that protest movements in Europe apparently had not modified military assessments by NATO member governments.

To inform Western public opinion about Soviet military capability, the U.S. official said, the Reagan administration intends to publish a study later this month providing new statistics about the whole range of Soviet weaponry. "It will be the most massive declassification of current intelligence in U.S. history," the official said.



Advertising for advertising's sake in Paris: The promising poster, before (left) and after.

Faithful French Posters Enrage Feminists

The Associated Press
PARIS — Bare breasts popped out all over Paris this week, and on Friday the lady turned around and bared her bottom in an advertising campaign that has disgusted feminists, delighted chauvinists and threatened to drag the government into the fuss.

On Monday, a smiling, bikini-clad woman on hundreds of billboards in major French cities promised, "On Sept. 2, I'll take off the top." On Wednesday, posters appeared of the same smiling woman, bare-breasted, announcing, "On Sept. 4, I'll take off the bottom."

On Friday, the advertising agency CLM-BBDO unveiled its last poster, showing the woman bottomless, her back to the camera, with the caption, "Avenir, the billboard company that keeps its promises." The agency created the campaign to sell billboard space.

A court in Lille ordered a complete coverup of the billboards after discreetly placed strips of paper were torn off the posters. The trade association that monitors French advertising reversed itself and condemned the campaign for "using the female body to promote something unrelated to women's bodies." And the Ministry for the Rights of Women said it might issue a communique: "The Socialist government is committed to women's rights."

Right, Left of Labor Party Intensify Conflict in Britain

By William Borders
New York Times Service
LONDON — The battle within the Labour Party moved into a new phase this week with the two sides firing their opening guns in the campaign for the deputy leadership.

The contest, to be settled at a party convention Sept. 27, has a significance far beyond simply picking the second person in the party. Both Denis Healey, who now holds the job, and Tony Benn, who is seeking it, regard the campaign as a critical milestone in the party's history, at a time of major realignment in British politics.

"For many Labour supporters, Denis Healey's retention of the deputy leadership has become a touchstone by which to judge the 'Labour Party,' declared a statement Thursday from several trade union leaders and members of the shadow Cabinet. "Denis Healey is a symbol of the survival of the Labour Party as a broad-based coalition."

Implicit in the statement was the threat that a victory by Mr. Benn, who represents the militant left wing of the party, could persuade more of its moderate members to defect to the new Social Democratic Party, which was created this year by Laborites dissatisfied with their party's rapid swing to the left.

Leftist Gains
 Particularly at the grass roots in the party organization, radical Socialists have made important gains since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government came to power just over two years ago. Mr. Benn and his supporters refer to this as "democratization" of the party structure, a healthy trend.

"What we are fighting for is the right of people to choose their own leaders," Mr. Benn said Wednesday. "If anyone says that is a bad thing, they are, without necessarily realizing it, challenging the whole process of democracy — choice, honest disagreement, genuine debate, decision and then the right to open the whole thing again."

Mr. Healey's response to this line of reasoning draws clear battle lines between them.

"I often hear those who demand more democracy in the Labour Party want exactly the opposite, a system in which a small minority of self-appointed activists deny the vote to the average party member. Ordinary decent men and women whose support we should be able to take for granted are worried stiff that our party has been taken over by a few busy boys who have a down free speech at party rallies, who reject the ballot box in favor of violence on the streets."

Michael Foot, the party leader who succeeded former Prime Minister James Callaghan, also comes from its left wing. But he has not publicly expressed a preference in the campaign for deputy leader. But he repeatedly pleaded with Mr. Benn not to enter the race, arguing that another contest within the party could be divisive at a time when the party should be pulling together.

Severe Recession
 Britain's severe economic recession, with 12-percent unemployment, should logically provide a great political opportunity for a Labor Party in opposition. But in the last electoral test, a by-election in July, it was the Social Democratic Party that made the most impressive showing, even though Labor won the seat.

U.K. Financial Times Continues Publishing
The Associated Press
LONDON — The Financial Times said Friday it will continue publishing, withdrawing an earlier threat to close down in a dispute with a printing union.

The business daily said it was reversing its intention to lock out 580 printing workers.

French Envoy in Beirut Slain by Gunmen

(Continued from Page 1)
 Deane, escaped a rocket ambush on his armored limousine, but his predecessor, Francis E. Meloy, was kidnapped and killed along with an aide in 1976.

Earlier this year, the French Embassy was damaged in a rocket attack, and the Jordanian chargé d'affaires was kidnapped. Several Iranian and Iraqi diplomats have been killed.

Mitterrand Assault Slaying
PARIS (NYT) — President Mitterrand denounced the slaying of Mr. Delamaré as a "cowardly assassination."

In a telegram to the wife of the murdered diplomat, Mr. Mitterrand said Mr. Delamaré had been "represented France with all his intelligence and all his heart in Lebanon during a difficult phase in that country's history."

Mr. Delamaré was a member of the French resistance in World War II and a graduate of the influential and exclusive National School of Administration. He had held diplomatic posts in Romania, Turkey, Tunisia and Beirut, as well as high positions in the Foreign Ministry in Paris.

Mr. Delamaré has also served as ambassador to Dahomey, now Benin, from 1969 to 1975, when he became director of press and information at the French Foreign Ministry. He was widely known and respected in the foreign press corps in Paris from his years in the press office. He left that post in August, 1979, to serve in Beirut.

White House Official Denies Reports Of Vatican Contact in Pope Shooting
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — A White House spokesman on Friday denied published reports that the Vatican had informed the Reagan administration that it believes the Soviet KGB was involved in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II.

The Guardian in a story Friday and a British television program Thursday night said the reported Vatican belief of Soviet involvement in the May 13 shooting of the pope by a Turkish gunman "is being taken very seriously in Washington."

The newspaper said it had been "analyzed by the CIA and the National Security Council." But a White House official who declined the use of his name said he had checked with "a number of people [in the administration] who should know, and we have no information of any such report."

"There has been no report or information received by the administration that the Soviet KGB was involved in the attempted assassination of the pope."

The Associated Press quoted a Vatican source as saying, "We don't want to add an element of dignity [to the report] by reacting to it."

Pugwash Participants Urge Freeze on Nuclear Arsenals

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service
BANFF, Alberta — Alarmed over the intensification of the arms race, scientists from the United States, the Soviet Union and 38 other countries have appealed for a freeze on the present levels of nuclear arsenals by the two major powers.

The scientists on Thursday urged "an immediate moratorium on new weapons deployment," followed quickly by agreements on weapons production and testing, a ban on all nuclear tests and a cutoff in production of fissile material. This so-called strategy of suffocation was first proposed by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada three years ago.

Members of the Pugwash movement, a 24-year-old meeting ground for scientists seeking to find ways to limit the arms race and reduce international tensions, talked here in private for almost a week in one of the most pessimistic moods since the movement began in the little Nova Scotia town of Pugwash in 1957.

The 133 experts in the natural and social sciences who gathered here last Friday for the 31st conference of its kind declared that in 12 months since last year's meeting in Amsterdam "the nuclear arms race has become still more savage."

The group noted that strategic arms limitation talks had been interrupted and other disarmament negotiations "have stopped completely or are at an impasse."

Alarm was also expressed over what the group saw as the growing notion that limited nuclear wars can be fought and won.

"It is a fallacy to believe that nuclear war can be won," the scientists said, adding that there was a wide feeling among them that "the leaders of the nuclear powers should explicitly deny military doctrines which legitimize limited nuclear warfare."

The group continued: "The Soviet and American governments should reaffirm their intention to maintain equal security at more stable and lower force levels."

Much of the anxiety appeared to stem from moves by the Reagan administration toward an arms buildup at home and in Europe, and the nine Soviet scholars who attended did nothing to discourage this view. At a public forum in Calgary on Sunday, Georgy A. Arbatov, head of the Soviet Institute for United States and Canadian Studies, declared that "the only obstacle on the way to arms control is the position of the United States."

Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, pointed out that the arms race created by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had made Senate approval of the most recent arms accord with the Soviet Union impossible. He stressed, however, the administration's commitment to arms control and reduction.

Low Priority
 Prof. Herbert York of the University of California, San Diego, who was the U.S. negotiator for a comprehensive test ban treaty until the talks were suspended in November, said that the toughening of American policy "did not take place in a vacuum," and he pointed to events in Iran and Afghanistan. Nonetheless, he said there was a perception in the Pugwash group that the administration was "not sufficiently informed about or interested in" disarmament questions and had placed a relatively low priority on them.

The group expressed particular concern over the threatened arms buildup in Europe and said "it is essential that serious negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe begin soon before it is too late to set low limits."

But when proposals were made to dismantle the Soviet SS-20 missile system in exchange for a U.S. pledge not to deploy Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Europe, the Soviet participants resisted this as unbalanced.

King Sobhuza Marks 50 Years As Swazi Ruler

Reuters
MBABANE, Swaziland — King Sobhuza, the world's longest-reigning monarch, celebrated with thousands of his warriors Friday to celebrate his diamond jubilee on the throne.

The bearded 82-year-old king, wearing feathers in his hair and a loin cloth, attended a feast of marching, music and dancing at a stadium at Lobamba near the capital.

Swazi warriors stretched scores deep the length of a soccer field in a sea of waving spears and shields as the king walked from the royal box in front of the cheering, undulating throng.

A crowd estimated at 60,000 — 10 percent of Swaziland's population — had begun filling the stadium at dawn.

The spectators, waving Swazi flags, greeted foreign guests including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Samora Machel of neighboring Mozambique.

Members of the Swazi royal family came by the busload. King Sobhuza is reputed to have 50 wives and more than 600 children.

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Palais National St. 9, Munich

MEMORIAL NOTICE

For the first anniversary of the death of **COMTE DU BOISROUVRAY** thoughts and prayers are requested from those who have remained faithful to his memory, together with the Mass which will be celebrated on Monday, 7th September at 10.30 am at l'Eglise du Cimetière des Dames, 322 Faubourg Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris.

Meanwhile, Back at the Economy

It's a good thing President Reagan had a long California vacation back at the ranch. He'll need all the energy and imagination he can muster for the economic battle just ahead.

He looked far more heroic when he left Washington. He had won handily in Congress on tax and budget policy. For a brief, euphoric moment many thought that maybe the nation had finally found a way out of stagflation. Wrong, alas.

No one expected that in merely four weeks the economy would start to grow smartly or inflation would plummet. What hardly anyone expected was that the financial markets would react so negatively to the newly enacted Reagan program. But they have.

The stock market is in a dive. Interest rates are breaking records. The long-term bond market is so pessimistic that even companies with the highest credit ratings must pay 17 percent to borrow money. If things don't improve soon, Mr. Reagan's advisers warn, the administration's hopes for a recovery, and lowered inflation, may be dashed.

So begins Phase 2 of the president's economic program. It will include, after all, a hard look at the military budget, not to mention searching for more cuts in social spending. The White House has also decided on a rhetorical change: No more mention of when the budget will be balanced. The goal now is to move toward a balanced budget.

While such changes are realistic, they are not likely to boost morale on Wall Street,

where changes in economic policy are viewed with alarm. Yet Phase 2 should come as no surprise to the financial world. Who, after all, really believed that Mr. Reagan could cut taxes, control inflation and beef up military spending all at once?

The president's current economic problems make Rubik's Cube look easy. He is committed to oversized and poorly targeted tax cuts for the next three years and must find spending cuts to accompany them. Wall Street translates this into more big deficits, and more inflation. The gloom is intensified by Republican ambitions to win control of the House of Representatives in 1982 — tempting the president to put a little more zip into the economy to help at the ballot box.

Mr. Reagan says the financial world doesn't understand his policy. He might be right. What looms ahead may not be an inflationary boom but a deflationary recession — especially if the Federal Reserve continues to hold a tight rein on money and credit.

It would be no grand achievement to cut inflation by running the nation through a long and painful recession. Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter all knew how to do that. A recession is not the economic magic Ronald Reagan has promised or has been working for.

The task for policy is to get rid of inflation while promoting economic growth. As Phase 2 begins, that task looks harder than ever.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Recipe for National Character

A nation's attitude toward food and drink is one of the better indications of its collective character. The dishes and beverages that please the national palate tell you more about the people than just what combination of proteins, carbohydrates and starches it takes to get their enzymes flowing. A smell of wurst and a sip of beer can conjure up a whole German gestalt. And the words "pasta" and "scampi" tell you something about the Italian soul.

The European nation that is most identified with food and drink is, of course, France. Every Frenchman, the folk wisdom has it — more or less accurately — is a gourmand, a lover and prodigious consumer of carefully prepared culinary and enological delights. Nothing, with the possible exception of his summer vacation, makes a Frenchman happier than a good meal, whether the cuisine is *bourgeoise* or *nouvelle*, *Périgourdine* or *Lyonnaise*.

Good cooking has long been a major French cultural export. And for that, the world is grateful. The terms of trade have been fair. But France is not only a processor

of food, it is also Western Europe's largest primary producer. And anyone who has ever tasted a fresh peach from the Ardèche or a delectably cooked *coeur de Charolais* will not argue about the quality. Arguments have arisen, however, when France's neighbors, including Common Market partners, have tried to compete for access to the French palate.

French farmers have reacted to imports of Italian wine and Spanish fruit with anger and violence, and the government has done little to restrain them. This summer, a tankerload of wine was ruined when diesel fuel was poured into it. Trucks filled with fruit frequently have been overturned on the roads of southern France. And last year, Paris defied the European Economic Community Commission by illegally banning imports of British lamb.

All of that may have more to do with business and politics than it does with food. But a country's style of doing business and practicing politics might also, if its government and citizens are not careful, be scrutinized for insights into the national character.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Racing Toward a 3-Minute Mile?

Once it was thought to be a matter of physical limitations. Now it seems a matter of calculus: How fast can a human being run the mile? In August, two Englishmen, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, combined to break the world record for the mile three times. In 10 days the two took the mile's mark from 3:48.8 to 3:47.33.

To appreciate these two, one need only remember that in 1915 after the mile was run in 4:12.6 it took 39 years for the mile to be run in less than four minutes. And this is only the second time since 1915 that the record has been broken three times in one year. By every conceivable standard, what is taking place in running right now ranks as phenomenal.

An added feature of the drama is the rivalry between Mr. Coe and Mr. Ovett. They avoid running against each other. They are from the same country but do not speak to

each other. In their only recent joint appearance, brought on by the necessity of running in the Olympics — an opportunity neither would miss even if it meant having to run against each other — Mr. Coe won one race and Mr. Ovett the other. Their personal rivalry has lent an unaccustomed element to what is generally a man-against-himself sport.

There is speculation that today's athletes are able to achieve these miraculous running feats because they are better fed, physically more able than their ancestors and the beneficiaries of improved medical care. With an eye to yet more improvements in the species, there is a theory that in the next 25 years, there will be a mile run in three and a half minutes. Does this mean that in another century a three-minute mile is possible? Keep going — what about three centuries after that?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

South Africa in Angola

South Africa's "invasion" of Angola was, in reality, just another engagement in a continuing war. The target was not Angola, with its Cuban soldiers and East German advisers, but the Marxist-led SWAPO guerrillas who are based there.

These guerrillas make constant raids across the border, terrorizing and murdering their tribal opponents as well as attacking South African installations.

Angola and the other "front-line" states appear to think that when they harbor anti-South African guerrillas they are entitled to be immune from counterattack.

From the Daily Mail (London).

SWAPO, like the South African apartheid regime, has been trying to get its bases out of Angola for years.

But there the similarity ends. SWAPO wants to put those bases where they belong — in Namibia. The whole purpose of the apartheid militarists is to keep the people of Namibia and their liberation movement as far away from power as they possibly can.

South Africa is an illegally occupying power in Namibia. Yet, not content with a war against the people of Namibia, it is allowed to take the fighting into Angola as well. Faced with the demand for change from its own millions, apartheid knows only one answer — aggression against all.

From the Morning Star (London).

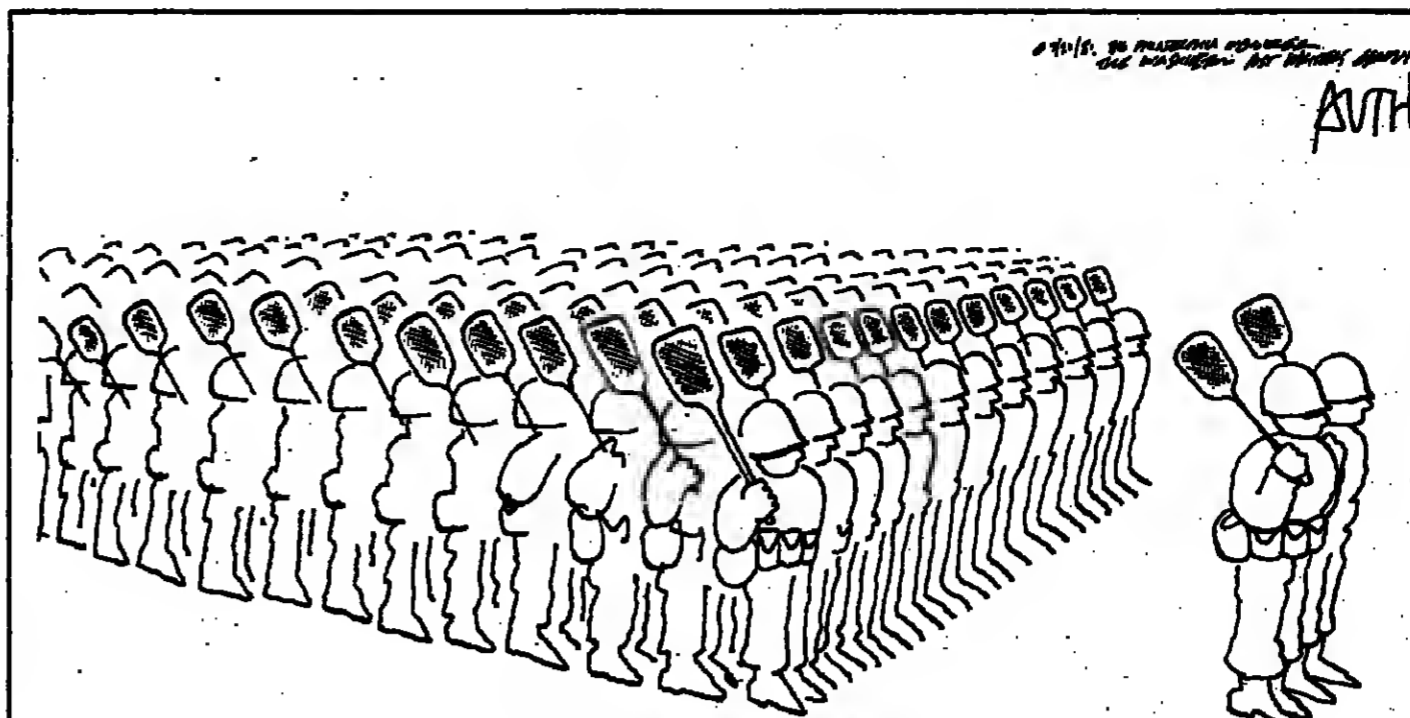
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 5, 1906

BERLIN — The report of the Executive Committee of the annual Zionist Congress, which sat this year at Cologne, has been issued. The committee adheres to the proposal for the foundation of an openly and legally established colony in Palestine and the adjoining countries and rejects any solution taking into consideration any other territory for this purpose. The report of the Jewish Colonial Banks states that the national fund for the purchase of the land in Palestine and the neighboring countries amounts to about £180,000. The conference was resolved by a large majority to put the fund on a legal basis and to form a company in accordance with English law.

Fifty Years Ago
September 5, 1931

ATLANTA — Mayor James L. Key, whose wine-drinking in Paris, as one of the party of American mayors who recently visited France, roused the ire of some of his constituents, has a perfect right to go where he pleases without first obtaining permission from the taxpayers of Atlanta, the courts ruled here today. The decision was rendered by Judge John D. Humphries, dismissing a restraining order obtained by Norman De Krasner to prevent Mayor Key from attending a Spanish war veterans' convention in New Orleans. De Krasner claimed the mayor was traveling too much; that he was neglecting his duties and that the taxpayers were suffering.



California National Guard

MXing the Medfly, and Other Overkill

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — A handful of Medflies turned up in Los Angeles last week. Three had already been sighted in Florida. Oakland was next. Official planes and choppers took to the air to combat the dread, elusive foe.

I am aware that this combat involves aerial spraying, not aerial dogfights of the late-night-movie, Battle-of-Britain kind. But I can't help it: Each time a newscast or wire service story reveals that our aircraft have once again scrambled, my mind at once fills with Spidey images: encounters between a madly maneuvering fruit fly and a madly maneuvering fighter plane — rat-a-tat-tat gunfire, gushing black smoke and one of them spiraling crazily toward earth.

Mostly I am waiting for word that the B-52s have joined the fray — it can only be a matter of time. "We had to destroy California to save it," an expressionless spokesman will tell us on the 6 o'clock news one night. ("Well," we will sigh, "these things happen.")

Symbol of Decade

I will leave the argument over pesticides, alternative measures and who should have done what when to the experts. My sole intention here is to nominate the Mediterranean fruit fly as symbol of the year — or perhaps of the decade. It is the perfect embodiment of our assorted miseries and dilemmas, an ideal candidate for Miss National Torment of 1981. For as a representative problem, the Medfly has it all:

(1) It is a serious and genuine problem that needs to be dealt with, but (2) there is something wrong with each of the ways of dealing with it, something that involves not just certain costs and disadvantages but also (3) uncertainty as to whether the remedy will even work in the long run, as it seems to be once again (4) a too-cumbersome and too-clever technological solution, a kind of overkill that doesn't kill what you want to kill at all, another of our impressive, giant engines of frustration.

This is no doubt what has filled my head with images of mismatched weaponry and whining insects outsmarting all manner of electronic gear. But I have something more than hardware issues in mind. Surely this also describes the familiar relationship of the

hard-core social or economic problem to the massive machinery government assembles to overcome it — machinery that in its ponderous way seems often to "solve" the problem at hand by reducing the whole terrain in which it exists to rubble.

The controversies going on about government regulation, whether for the purpose of protecting health or preventing an injustice or furthering some other generally accepted national goal, owe much to this skewed relationship. So does the widespread public impulse to revoke or let die legislation that has come to seem overreaching and excessive in relation to the amount of good it does. And so — in another realm — do the doubts now being expressed by some of the hawkst of the hawks concerning the potential usefulness of certain superweapons the president is being urged to build.

Mr. Reagan came to office with a pretty clear and well-known view of this overall situation. Except in military matters, he seemed to favor a let-mature-take-its-course approach, the exact opposite of the leave-nothing-to-chance school of social planning that had created the worse along with the better government programs in the first place. His response to the "do everything" theory of government appeared to be, "Do nothing."

At least that was the message at the outset when we heard how a wide variety of federal interventions were going to be stopped once and for all. Better to dismantle the overkill machine, to call off the sortie altogether, than to conduct so wasteful and inefficient an overblinking an operation. People could live their lives healthily and fairly and productively without all that burden and clatter.

This reaction seems to me no more helpful than the overprogramming, hyperintensive kind of legislation and managing it finds so abortive. And it has naturally raised all kinds of suspicions that it is not so much the stultifying evils of a big clumsy government machine that the administration is seeking to curb as the legitimate claims of people whose hardships cost others something to fix — the poor, the disenfranchised, the exploited and abused.

Interestingly, this administration, which has been unusually faithful to its pre-clec-

tion, campaign-promise word, has lately shown at least a few signs of adjusting its perception of all this. In certain civil rights matters and environmental and urban questions, the Reagan people appear to be moving somewhat away from those old absolutist ideas about leaving out the government altogether and letting Charles Darwin handle the rest.

This is good. It is also hard, maybe impossible. Can the U.S. government, acting as a kind of symbol of, and surrogate for, the society as a whole, concoct sensible, humane and relatively efficient answers to at least a respectable proportion of the problems we face? Will the Reagan government have the guts to move into that truly difficult area where you do neither everything nor nothing — but something that has risks proportionate to the prospective gain?

Hot Case Study

While everyone is waiting for the economic plan's impact to be felt one way or another, the other there will be plenty of other case studies to observe in the administration's evolution toward a style and philosophy of governing. Civil rights legislation, most particularly renewal of the Voting Rights Act, is one case. The really hot case of the moment, however, is that of the good old MX missile and basing system.

The full-fledged, 200-missile, 4,600-shelter, now-you-see-it-now-you-don't, moving-van MX system has always struck me as almost a parody of the overdone, overzealous government contrivance that purports to be a solution — and that everyone knows, somehow, just isn't going to happen and won't work if it does. If the Reagan administration thought it up, Mel Brooks would have.

To his credit, Mr. Reagan and his aides seem to have begun trimming it down, not just for money reasons, but for program reasons as well. I think in fact that the way the president disposes of the broad array of military questions now before him will provide plenty of clues as to whether he can really do something about that huge and semi-senseless government reaction-machine he has complained of. For inspiration and guidance he should, whenever possible, contemplate the lowly fruit fly.

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U.S. Organized Labor: In, Out and Down

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The conditions of organized labor on this U.S. Labor Day weekend are simply described. It is in, out and down.

Trade union leaders have gained more influence inside the structure of the Democratic Party than they have enjoyed for a decade. But they have lost access to the administration and leverage with Congress. As for workers themselves, they continue to be hammered by inflation and other economic ills.

Long before the air traffic controllers' union made the mistake of challenging Ronald Reagan, organized labor had made the decision to join the political opposition to his administration. The breach that has opened between the government and the unions is far too wide for Mr. Reagan to bridge with a speech or two.

Part of this goes back to Lane

Kirkland's succeeding George Meany as president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in November of 1979. Mr. Meany was reared in the Samuel Gompers tradition of shunning permanent political alliances. When the Democratic Party delegate-selection reforms diminished labor's voice in the convention hall and the Democrats nominated candidates like George McGovern and Jimmy Carter, who had never earned the trust of union leaders, it was easy for Mr. Meany to order a virtual labor boycott of Democratic Party affairs.

But Mr. Kirkland is a partisan Democrat. He is strongly reinforced in that inclination, not only by the international union presidents who stayed involved in the party during the troubles of the 1970s, but by the recent decision

of Democratic activist Douglas A. Fraser and his United Auto Workers to rejoin the federation.

Last winter, Mr. Kirkland negotiated the formal return of organized labor to the head table of the Democratic Party. Labor received 15 at-large seats on the national committee and, in turn, union political action committee funds have been flowing into the party treasury.

Now there is a move to make union leaders — along with governors and members of Congress — automatic delegates to the 1984 convention. That would help restore to labor the veto power over Democratic presidential nominees that it enjoyed through 1968.

But labor has paid a price for its increased partisanship, in the form of a growing alienation from the people in power. Mr. Kirkland has complained that he has less access to the White House than his predecessor enjoyed, not just with Mr. Carter and other Democratic presidents, but with Republicans Dwight D. Eisenhower, Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford.

The recent choice of Malcolm R. Lovell Jr. as undersecretary of labor was supposed to be a gesture to the union leaders, who griped that neither Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan nor any member of the senior White House staff consulted with them. Mr. Lovell is well-respected by unionists from his days in the auto industry, but the typical attitude was expressed by a UAW official who asked, "Who the hell believes an undersecretary swings any weight?"

More vexing to the labor leaders is their loss of clout in Congress. The AFL-CIO boldly announced that it was forming a coalition to fight Mr. Reagan's budget cuts and to press for a wage-floored, not

business-oriented tax cut. But members of Congress, who gave Mr. Reagan what he wanted, said there was little evidence in their mail that grass-roots workers were backing their union leaders' stands.

Mass Protest

Stung by the charge that labor is a political paper tiger, Mr. Kirkland has ordered a mass protest march in Washington on Sept. 19 against the Reagan economic policies. Ultimately, however, the real test of labor's ability to mobilize against Mr. Reagan will come, not in the size of the one-day protest, but in the pocketbook judgments of working families.

Mr. Reagan made big inroads in blue-collar precincts last November, in large part because those workers had suffered economically from Mr. Carter's policies. Measured in constant, uninfated dollars, the real weekly earnings after taxes of the typical factory worker with three dependents declined 9.7 percent from January, 1977, to January, 1981 — from \$164.33 to \$148.36 (in 1977 dollars).

In the first six months of the Reagan administration, they declined a further 1.1 percent, to \$146.74. That means that wages have not kept pace with inflation so far in the Reagan era either, if the same decline continues, workers will end up losing about as badly in Mr. Reagan's term as they did in Mr. Carter's — and it would be no trick for Mr. Kirkland to rally them against the Republicans.

But scheduled tax cuts will increase take-home pay. And if Mr. Reagan can keep the rate of inflation moving downward, he may be able to fatten the real wage packet. That would lead to happier Labor Days, not just for labor but for the Republican Party as well.

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The Pressure On Japan For Defense

By Hobart Rowen

ISO, Japan — At this lovely seaside resort, the only reminder of the vaunted Japanese efficiency is a "robotized" swimming pool: Because ocean swimming in the area is dangerous, the Japanese have installed pumps making synthetic "ocean" waves that are almost as invigorating as the real thing. And there is no messy sand. But the gentle ripples at pool-side disguise bigger ones inside the conference rooms at the Ono Hotel, site of the fifth 1981-82 trade talks (so named because the first one was in that city). This conference, bringing together Japanese and U.S. officials in a private forum, is ventilating the extraordinary pressure being placed on the government of Premier Zenko Suzuki by President Reagan to increase Japan's defense commitment.

The Japanese are doing their best to fend off U.S. pressure for a big increase right now in the Japanese military budget, which is only about \$10 billion, or less than 1 percent of their gross national product. The Japanese do not feel as directly threatened by U.S. power as do the hawks in Washington, and they feel quite uneasy that Mr. Reagan was oversteering when he proposed a \$1.5-billion U.S. military commitment from now until 1985.

The opinion-makers in Japanese society, many of whom are at the Shimoda-Oso conference, do not see Soviet expansionism as a threat to Japan. They are much more concerned with potential tensions in the Middle East that might shut off the flow of petroleum that provides 70 percent of Japanese needs. At a time when the United States is engaged in a tense struggle with Libya, Japan is buttressing up that oil producer with excessive praise of it as a "truly democratic society" on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

Thus, Japan seeks an accommodation with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and seems to believe, naively, that if the United States would only pressure Israel to give back the occupied territories, it could bring peace with the Palestine Liberation Organization, oil would flow from the Gulf unimpeded.

This ignores all the other potential upsets in the tinderbox that is the Middle East. But there is a certain shortsightedness on the U.S. side as well. For example, the pressure for a substantial increase in Japanese military expenditures stems almost exclusively from U.S. budget pressures back home, without any real thought of what Japan would defend itself against, and of how the money would be spent, or where. And as some of the more thoughtful Americans at this conference have been saying out loud, the U.S. and Japan seem to have given no thought to just how far the United States wants to go in pushing Japan into a role as a commanding military power once again.

The Japanese did swing their military weight aggressively through Asia and across the Pacific once, with humiliating and disastrous results. Since their defeat in World War II, they have rebuilt their power, but on the economic side. There is little real thirst in Japan to do anything that would disturb the country's enormous economic success. The Japanese would rather lead any invasion with computers, integrated circuits, automobiles and robots — rather than with guns, aircraft or missiles.

Yet the history of U.S.-Japanese relationships since the end of World War II suggests too easy a responsiveness to U.S. demands and pressures. And the hints one gets here suggest that this may be the case again. Already, the Suzuki government (to the dismay of generally dovish public opinion) has quietly introduced fiscal 1982 expenditures for interceptor fighters, anti-submarine patrol planes and anti-tank attack helicopters that will show up in substantially big spending numbers in future years.

What makes this gradual buildup of Japanese military strength especially offensive to some sectors of Japanese society is that it comes at the precise moment that the West German government is cutting its overall budget to the point that Bonn will fall short of meeting its North Atlantic Treaty Organization target of a 3-percent annual increase in military outlays.

"Just after the war, we had a good idea of what the Japanese could do on the economic side if they concentrated on it," says an American long on the Tokyo scene. "We ought to take satisfaction at what they've accomplished in the economy instead of screaming at them for their successful performance. But now, for short-term budget-balancing considerations, we're pushing them — against all their own instincts — back into a military posture."

"I don't think we have given any thought to the long-term implications. I can just see the 1990 headline: 'U.S. and Japan Fight Over Share of Subsonic Missile Business in Malaysia.' Then tell me how smart we've been."

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During this present period of unease about the production of the neutron bomb, it might be well to recall that the second Lateran Council (1139) outlawed the cross-bow for use against Christians, because of its deadly accuracy and power of penetration, its "quarrel" or short bolt being able to penetrate the finest steel then in existence.

RALPH YALKOVSKY
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R.W. COUSINS.
London.

Crossbow Ban

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Diet of Bias

There are many things that contribute to making a living in Europe a pleasant experience for an American. Having to read your

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Arts
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
weekend

For Some Light Reading, Try an Apocalypse

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — As France's new Socialist ministers spent the summer exhorting their compatriots to regain confidence in the future, they were upstaged by the dire pronouncements of a 16th-century seer. From conclaves to statesman, the French people are enthralled by Nostradamus and a new interpretation of his medieval prophecies that predicts catastrophe for France.

First, and imminently, comes the occupation of Europe by Soviet forces, moving from Afghanistan, allied with Arab armies mobilized by Col. Moammar Qadhafi of Libya. Worse follows: Nuclear annihilation of Paris, war with China, finally the destruction of European civilization, probably in 1999.

This detailed apocalypse appears in a new book, "Nostradamus: Historian and Prophet" by Jean Charles de Fontbrune, whose doom-laden message seems to have touched a chord of French national anxiety. It is a runaway best-seller, and Nostradamus haunts conversation at Club Med terraces and fashionable Parisian dinner tables.

The prophecies are selling 5,000 copies daily and reaching millions more Frenchmen through extensive media coverage, which is of an deferential in tone. The publisher expects to sell a half-million hardback copies at the equivalent of \$25, expensive in France.

Trying to explain the book's appeal, most analysts relate it to deep-seated, inchoate worries among the French about the nuclear arms race, economic slump and social and moral changes — a kind of subconscious dread that politicians and churchmen can no longer repress but that the book can exorcise.

Other commentators, noting the approach of the year 2000, compare it to the panic in Western civilization at the approach of the year 1000. In fact, that panic was invented retrospectively by historians in the troubled 16th century, the era when Nostradamus himself was writing.

Fontbrune shuns such speculation. A 45-year-old pharmaceutical executive, he got up at 4 a.m. daily for three years to write the book. It took 17 years of his work (and 25

years of his father's) to make sense of Nostradamus' writings.

In the original edition, most of the text is so obscurely worded that it appears to be gibberish. Fontbrune's discovery is that Michel de Notredame — a Provençal physician who was

noted in his day for checking Black Plague epidemics by applying rudimentary sanitation and who then produced several books of what he said were divinely inspired prophecies — deliberately enciphered his writings to elude the Inquisition.



Jean Charles de Fontbrune with an edition of Nostradamus' prophecies.

The key, Fontbrune says, is that Nostradamus wrote in French using Latin grammar and verse conventions. To get the meaning, each stanza therefore had to be translated into Latin, then retranslated into modern French. He also fed every word into a computer, then collated all similar references and researched them in 16th-century geography books and commentaries.

This classical exegesis — coupled with a flair for plausible disaster scenarios — enabled Fontbrune to match Nostradamus' prophecies to hundreds of events. Some — the French Revolution, the fall of the Shah of Iran — are historical. Many are predictions: World War III, inflation, environmental pollution, earthquakes on the Riviera (also predicted by seismologists), the assassination of Pope John Paul II in Lyons.

This outlook does not unduly alarm Fontbrune. Asked how he plans to ride out the predicted upheaval, Fontbrune, reached on vacation in the south of France, said: "I wouldn't want to move myself — unless perhaps an American university might be interested in giving me a home so I can pursue my work, you know, with a bigger computer."

Although he knew the United States only by future vision, Nostradamus took a dim view of it — according to Fontbrune, because he saw it as a Protestant country bent on undermining Catholic Europe. Nostradamus prophesies that the United States, helped by South Africa and Israel, will win World War III in 1985 (or 1986).

For Fontbrune, the United States is the new world that lies beyond the prophecies. "Our decline and end in Europe will give way to a new golden age, the Age of Aquarius, which will flower in the United States in alliance with Asians," he said.

Meanwhile, Fontbrune has time to hark in his own unforeseen fame and fortune. His book is a classic publishing sleeper: He had been paying to print his work until a Paris publisher, Christian Bourgois, better known for high-brow literary collections, was induced to publish a small edition under a subsidiary imprint, Editions du Rocher.

It was a modest gamble since Nostradamus' Delphic writings have sustained mystic cults for five centuries and periodically fascinated

the French public at large. But nothing foreshadowed the current national obsession.

Mainly ignored when it appeared last December, the book contained several forecasts that have come to pass. One was a prediction, in defiance of conventional political wisdom, of Francois Mitterrand's election: "the blooming in France of the Rose" — symbol of the Socialist party. When Mitterrand won in May, Nostradamus' sales bobbed upward.

Then the mass-circulation magazine Paris-Match — legendary for sensing trends — did a July cover story asserting that Nostradamus had finally been decoded.

As demand exploded, the publisher spent the rest of the summer scrambling to keep the book in print. On a single day, 60,000 orders came in. Five printing companies had to be dragged into churning out copies in August, normally a sacrosanct vacation month.

Buyers are a cross-section of French society, book-sellers say. Young people normally addicted to thrillers are fascinated and so are the fans of mediums. President Mitterrand owns a copy. The head of one of France's biggest corporations consulted Fontbrune about where to relocate his factories (reported recommendation: South Africa).

On the heels of Fontbrune's success followed the ultimate Parisian literary accolade — controversy.

"Apocalyptic-masochism," sneered the rightist Le Figaro.

Leftist journals ridiculed the Nostradamus craze as a defeatist fantasy offering rightist Frenchmen the vision of a Götterdämmerung end to Socialism. Others denounced it as a plot to undermine the Socialist government. (Opinion polls, however, show no dent in Mitterrand's popularity.)

Fontbrune is no stranger to controversy: His father, also a Nostradamus disciple, had his work banned by Vichy for predicting Hitler's defeat. Hitler's own soothsayer cited Nostradamus to promise a 1,000-year Reich.

Fontbrune himself contends that his work is "for the little people, not the politicians, who never heed such warnings."

He knows his market. Unmistakably, French fascination with the occult is rising.



Woodcut of Nostradamus in 1550.

Polls show a spreading belief in astrology, many young people dabble in the paranormal, and the market — discovered a decade ago by the best-selling "The Morning of the Magicians" — continues to expand. As Le Point magazine commented: "As more people get educated, sophisticated superstition spreads."

Others take the matter less seriously, comparing the book to the vogue for disaster movies.

Cynics note that August — vacation time for Frenchmen and dog-days for their media — often spawns an intellectual fad. It was the anti-Marxist New Philosophers three years ago. Another summer the New Right politicians briefly rehabilitated paganism. In September, interest tends to fade like a Chuh Med romance.

The Doughboys Return to Deauville

by Joan Dupont

DEAUVILLE, France — As the seventh American Film Festival opens this weekend in Deauville on the Normandy coast, there is the usual ripple of annoyance throughout the French film industry: The invasion of American movies is a fact of life; there is no need to rub it in. Hollywood competes with and often beats local products at the box office; while French films in the United States lead quiet lives.

The Deauville festival is equally unloved by the intellectual magazine Cahiers du Cinema, whose critics call it a right-wing event that promotes "the star system and caters to the 'mink coat elite.' The festival's mere existence seems, if not an insult, a redundancy — kowtowing to U.S. cultural imperialism.

Whiffs of such imperialism are strong here. Shelley Rotman, an independent producer, recalls the days when Darryl F. Zanuck occupied Normandy in the early 1960s, turning out "The Longest Day," which became a French film favorite. "Everybody in the business was associated with Darryl Zanuck's D-Day," says Rotman. "He had full cooperation from the French army, the gendarmerie, as well as the Pentagon and the 6th Fleet.

"He began to act like a general, talking about his troops landing. He would charge into a little Norman cafe and bark, 'I want the White House on the phone' — and he would get the White House on the phone; no wonder he thought he was Eisenhower!"

For an event that stirs such memories and discomfort, Deauville was conceived modestly enough, as a straightforward commercial enterprise. Not a full-fledged festival — since it gives no awards — nor a market — since its top films are scheduled for distribution through the major companies — Deauville is a logical promotion spot for U.S. films since it is held a few months after the Cannes festival and just before the films' release in France. It is also an opportunity to promote the city of Deauville, attracting crowds to its boardwalks and gaming tables, bringing business to the coast of Normandy during its fallow season, after the races and the August holidays.

Lionel Chouchan, whose publicity agency, "Promo 2000," specializes in "prestige operations," created the festival at the suggestion of film critic André Halimi. The idea was to reproduce the success of the Fantasy Film Festival that Chouchan launched nine years ago in Avoriaz, the ski resort.

"It's hard to compare the two festivals," says Chouchan. "Avoriaz gives awards and was the first festival to show films by Steven Spielberg and Brian De Palma; it is known throughout Europe. Deauville focuses exclusively on U.S. cinema."

In harnessing the Deauville festival, which runs this year until Sept. 13, Chouchan and Halimi teamed up with the municipality and with Lucien Barrière, who owns three of Deauville's top hotels and the casino. If Barrière provides the accommodations, it is Mayor Anne d'Ornano who guarantees the tone of the galas by presiding over the festivities and

dinner parties. These sedate affairs seem attuned to traditional guests from across the Channel rather than to the explosive movie crowd.

According to one distributor, the fact that the festival organization has so little to do with the movie industry is a problem. "Frankly, I panic whenever I send a film to Deauville," he confides. "It's not run by cinema people and it shows; the choice of guests is arbitrary." Some industry insiders feel that "Promo 2000" is more involved with serving clients than with the conditions needed to launch a film. As for the programming, critics have accused the festival of reflecting the most conservative trends, and every year, a valiant effort is made to overcome this impression. Martine Juouando, who is in charge of programming, seeks out the more imaginative, offbeat endeavors, no easy task for a selection committee caught between Cannes leftovers and the pressure of the season's new crop.

Those who are staunchly behind the festival, as well they might be, are representatives of the major companies, known as "the Kings of Deauville." Didier Moncel of Warner Brothers, Paris, chartered a jet for Clint Eastwood to come over and promote "Bronco Billy" last year. This year, he is bringing over Sean Connery for "Outland," the film that opens the festival. "It's a very pleasant way of promoting," he says. "Deauville is more compact than Cannes and far less expensive. We are not taking risks, since there is no competition, which can kill a film. We get the foreign press and organize junkets, using our own TV crew to film interviews."

Since the films they screen are scheduled for release during the fall, the timing is strategically on target for major distributors who have copies and subtitles in hand. The "majors" make the festival, and the others come along on their coattails. For smaller companies, costs are extra and the market may not warrant a trip to France. "Yet it is not true to say that there are no films by independents," says Philippe Selz of Cinema International Corporation, the distribution company for Paramount, Universal and MGM. This year, CIC has three films at Deauville, with "Raiders of the Lost Ark" closing the festival. Gene Hackman is coming over for "All Night Long" and Alan Alda for his film "The Four Seasons."

"Stars and directors get a kick out of the old-fashioned English atmosphere of Deauville, and I get more work done here in 24 hours than during a week in Paris," says Selz.

Nostalgic retrospectives and personal appearances by directors and stars are the festival's big attraction. This year's tributes are to Joseph Mankiewicz, Arthur Penn and Lana Turner, and all three are expected to present their films.

Chouchan has little patience for those who claim that there should be no American film festival on French soil without a similar celebration — and promotional gesture — for French cinema in the United States. "These people tend to forget that French deals too, are clinched at Deauville. They are chauvinists, not showmen," he says.

Wishful thinking aside, nothing short of protectionist measures can stop the infiltration of American movies in France. Whether from Cannes or from Deauville, they come across the beachheads, inexorable as the armies of Darryl F. Zanuck.

Around and About Ireland at 3 mph

by Eric W. Johnson

DUBLIN — Had anyone told me I would experience a reflex of pleasure as I lay my head down on a short, narrow bunk and got a faint whiff of horse dung from the pillow, I would have said he or she was crazy. But that was before my wife, Gay, and I spent a week on intimate terms with an Irish horse.

At Clonakilty, West Cork, in the very south of Ireland, we spent seven days on a horse caravan (the Irish word for covered wagon) and traveled all of 52 1/2 miles, round trip. We

passed through Pike's Bar, Owenahinch, Ross Carbery, Leap, Skibbereen, Drimoleague and Ballina Carriga. We averaged 10 miles an hour. But 10 miles of Irish countryside seen at 3 miles an hour — with midday stops at a pub between glimpses of multicolored hedgerows, ruined castles, ancient houses, sea inlets and stretches of rolling fields punctuated with green crops as well as grazing cattle and horses — are 10 rich miles indeed.

Each day we began (aided by a bucket of oats) by catching our horse Billy in the pasture, putting on his bridle, carrying him, leading him down the road to the caravan and harnessing him according to instructions. We would back Billy between the metal shafts, being sure the thick leather loops went unwrapped onto the ends; attach the trace chains to the collar hooks (so that Billy could pull) and the breeching straps to the shafts (so that the caravan would not hump Billy's legs going down hills) and finally start off at a walk to minimize the risk of hitting the gate on the way out.

When we had reserved our caravan we were told: "If you don't expect luxury and if you dress warm and dry, I'm sure you'll enjoy yourself, once you become accustomed to the vagaries of the horse." Billy did have his vagaries, so do horses generally.

At the headquarters of West Cork Caravans, an amiable man named Jer (for Jeremiah) gave careful instructions, including vocabulary: "Go-way!" (Giddy-up!), "Wee!" (Whoa!) and "Back-up!"

After absorbing a list of 23 Don'ts followed by 12 Do's that concluded with "Don't lose your horse. We want him back," we were accompanied by a driver to a point a mile west of Clonakilty and turned loose, amazed at West Cork's faith in us.

What were the vagaries of Billy and other caravan horses? Well, when Billy heard the clapping of a friend ahead, he wanted to pass his friend. But if a friend wanted to pass him, he sped up. If we tried to stop him, he zig-zagged and sometimes went into reverse, which often moved one end of our caravan toward the middle of the road, endangering the neck and chest of anyone walking beside. Billy responded to whinnies; near journey's end he became hell-bent for pasture. If we stopped briefly by the roadside, he grazed, and

his resentful way of starting up again was to hack up a few steps.

However, we learned to deal with all this, and Billy was an expert in certain respects: He never tripped, he never shied and he knew just how much leeway to allow as the caravan passed objects at the edge of the road.

Our caravan — rather like a small houseboat on wheels — was about 12 feet long, not counting the shafts, and could in theory sleep three, though we were glad to be only two who know and love each other well. "It's like camping," said Gay, "and there's a fine line between camping and poverty, except that camping is voluntary and comes to an end."

After a few days in the caravan, we got used to the system, gained respect for Billy and loved the slow progress through a land so rich in history, rumor, myth, passion, poetry, ruins, religion and beauty.

Our caravan was furnished with linens, blankets, cooking utensils, cups, plates and cutlery. It had a bottled-gas two-burner stove, a large container for water and two gas lamps. It was modeled on old gypsy caravans, except that the originals did not have rubber tires, were beautifully decorated and burned turf (peat) for heat. Horse caravans today are mainly for tourists; Irish gypsies, we were told, now use motor-drawn trailers.

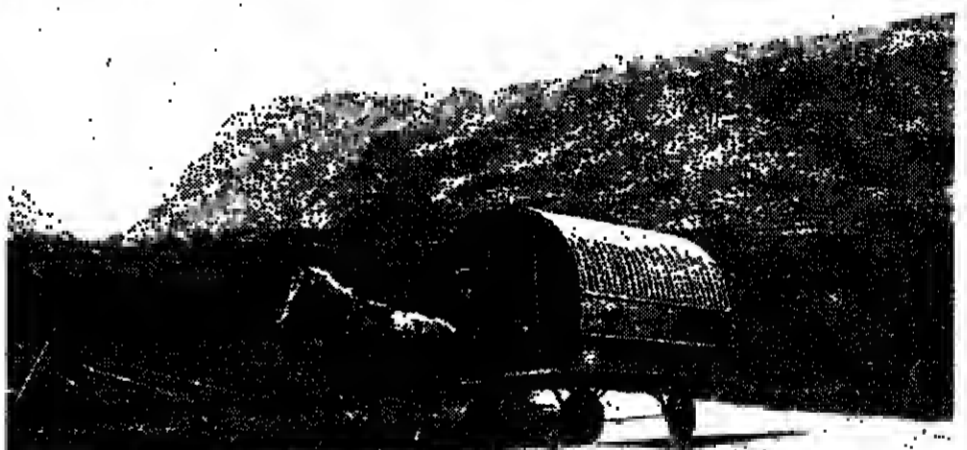
Our route was prescribed, as were our overnight caravan sites. We had no objection to this, since it assured roads broad enough for us to be passed by other traffic, and adequate grazing and water for Billy.

Caravan-site facilities are erratic. Good water and toilets there always are, showers sometimes, heated ones now and then. Along the day's route, or in a nearby town, we could easily buy the necessities for cooking a good dinner and breakfast in the caravan: canned beef stew, homemade oatcake or whole-wheat bread, wine, cheeses, lettuce, potatoes and carrots. Gay cooked; I cleaned up. If you are lazy and willing to spend \$9 to \$22, you can usually get fair-to-good substantial meals at a restaurant. We preferred eating in our caravan and observing the horse caravan social life.

Caravaners are mostly young couples — with well-behaved, vigorous children — or young singles. Many are Dutch or German: We met no British or Irish, nor any Americans. Often a large, noisy, multilingual group of children and adults played lively, humorous ball-games between, under, over and around the caravans and their metal shafts, with never an injury or a wail.

However, a caravan site is not the place to get to know the Irish. The places to do this are in the pubs and stores, asking directions or strolling through the towns after each day's journey. And it helped that we were, by definition and determination, in no hurry. Of course, the history of Ireland is too emotional and complex to recite here. Suffice it to say that all of it shows in the faces of the people, even the children.

In County Cork, we found that people seldom answer a question with yes or no. We



The grass looks greener to the slow trot of an Irish caravan horse.

were told that in Gaelic (Irish, the language is called in Ireland), there are no words for yes and no.

Instead, with a very pleasant firmness, both in Irish and in Irish English, questions are answered thus: "Is that a peat bog down there?" "It is." "Do people mind these slow caravans driving along the roads?" "Oh, they do not." "Will it be a fine day tomorrow?" "It will."

We really grew to love the Country Cork folk, described in a guide to the town of Skibbereen put out by the Junior Chamber of Commerce as "local people with their friendly open personalities and anxiety to please." It is this anxiety to please on the part of all that saved us from time to time when scheduled arrangements broke down.

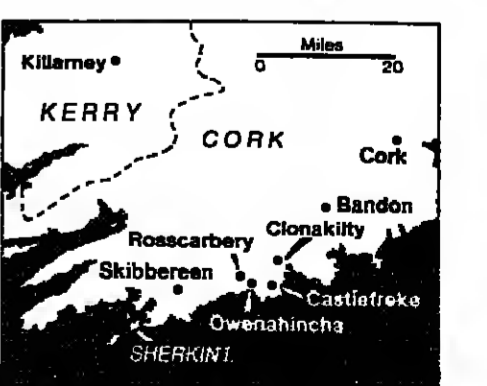
How do they break down? Reservations are not always actually made. Towels promised the next day are not delivered. Bus schedules (we found before and after the caravan week) suddenly diminish on holidays and Sundays. Bus and train timetables are easily confused and despite the assurance "you can't miss it," directions, though charmingly expressed with enthusiasm and good will, do not always jibe with realities.

"Ireland needs straightening out," a woman in a Skibbereen bar told us. However, we would not like to see it straightened out, for whenever we told our problems to anyone, everyone rallied round. Neighbor told neighbor and shopkeeper, and we were rescued and delighted and entertained as well. They offer to pack you a lunch; they let you use their clothesline; they recommended a tailor (who is good and cheap); they offer you a drink and, so help me, if you forget your money, they give you what you need.

There are eight outfits that operate 35 to 60 horse caravans each in Ireland, most of them in the south and west. Send for the leaflet "Horse Drawn Caravans," from the Irish Tourist Board (Bord Fáilte), PO Box 273, Dublin 8. Ask also for its booklets "Guide to Approved Accommodations in Ireland" (it lists farmhouse, country homes, bed-and-breakfast places as well as hotels and guesthouses) and "From Ireland with Love," an excellent general guide to Ireland. Bus and train transportation is very good and reasonable in price. Almost everywhere you can find bed-and-breakfast places run by strong, enterprising, cordial women aided by their husbands and children. The typical cost is \$10 a person a night with full Irish breakfast.

A week on a caravan costs from \$190 to \$350 for a 4-berth vehicle plus \$5 a night at the caravan sites. All equipment is provided, except towels and toilet paper (no toilet aboard). Bring waterproof clothing, including light rubber boots.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Japan to Offer China Aid for Plant Projects

TOKYO — The Japanese government will offer financial aid of up to 300 billion yen (\$1.363 billion) to China to help it resume the construction of some industrial plants suspended last January, government sources said Friday.

China has been asking Japan for an early response to its request for financial assistance exceeding \$2 billion for the resumption of the industrial projects, including a steel mill at Baoshan near Shanghai and a petrochemical complex at Daqing.

Merrill Lynch Sues 4 Executives Who Left It

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch brought suit Wednesday in New Orleans against four former account executives who left to work for Drexel Burnham Lambert. According to Merrill Lynch, the men used information from its customer files to lure clients to Drexel Burnham.

Husky Oil Seeks Buyer for U.S. Subsidiary

CALGARY, Alberta — Husky Oil Ltd. said Friday its directors have approved a plan to approach "a selected list" of companies in connection with the possible sale of its U.S. unit, Husky Oil Co. Husky said selling the U.S. company would help Husky Oil Ltd. to better serve its shareholders, about 90 percent Canadian, by employing the proceeds from such a sale to the continuing growth and expansion of the company in Canada.

Hong Kong Firm Signs for \$918-Million Loan

LONDON — Castle Peak Power of Hong Kong has signed a \$918-million project finance loan package, lead manager J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co. said. The package was originally expected to be of the order of \$875 million, but was raised because of differences in final contract terms and exchange rate fluctuations, Schroder said.

India Announces New Oil Finds in Arabian Sea

NEW DELHI — The Indian government announced Friday it has found additional crude oil and natural gas reserves in the Arabian Sea near its largest offshore development. Petroleum Minister P.C. Sethi told Parliament the new area, named B-5, is about 120 miles (192 kilometers) northwest of Bombay. He said it was producing about 1,000 barrels a day. He did not estimate the total reserves.

EDC Offers to Buy Remaining Aquitaine Shares

CALGARY, Alta. — Canada Development Corp.'s subsidiary CDC Petroleum said it will offer to purchase all shares of Aquitaine of Canada that it does not already own. A month ago CDC completed the purchase of 74.8 percent of Aquitaine from Ste. Nationale Elf Aquitaine of France. The offering price to remaining shareholders will be 74 Canadian dollars (\$61.65), at the seller's option, the same as was paid to Elf Aquitaine. At that price, CDC would have to pay about 400 million Canadian dollars to buy all remaining shares.

Automakers In U.S. Show Sales Jump

DETROIT — Spurred by rebates, dealer incentives and interest rate subsidies, automobile sales by the three major U.S. manufacturers increased 26.5 percent in the last 10 days of August over the comparable period in 1980. For the entire month the increase was 25.4 percent over August, 1980, which was one of the slowest selling periods in the industry's recent history.

Chrysler posted the biggest year-to-year increase, reporting a 43-percent jump to 72,216 cars in August. General Motors rose 21.7 percent to 384,755 cars and Ford was up 28.1 percent with sales of 119,804 cars.

American Motors fell 13 percent short of the previous August with sales of 9,783 cars, while Volkswagen of America was up a fraction to 15,183.

Among the top three importers, only Toyota managed to improve over last year's August total. Americans bought 49,688 Toyotas, up 3.8 percent. Sales of Datsuns slipped 3.1 percent to 39,288, and Honda sales fell 6.3 percent to 29,415 cars.

"It's the best period the domestics have had since mid-March and the best month since March, 1980," said David Healy, an automotive industry analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Chrysler's share of the market for domestically built cars was 12 percent for the month of August, as well as for the year to date.

The strong showing by GM and Chrysler pushed Ford's share of the domestic market down to 19.9 percent, one of the few times the second-ranked automaker has had less than 20 percent of its home market. General Motors captured 43.9 percent of the market in August.

Tokyo Exchange

Table with columns for various stocks and their prices on the Tokyo Exchange. Includes entries for Daiichi, Daiwa, Industrial Bank of Japan, etc.

French Banks Lower Base Rate to 14.5%

PARIS — Major French banks cut their interest rates Friday following sharp criticism Thursday of their credit policies by Finance Minister Jacques Delors.

Two state-owned banks, Société Générale and Crédit Lyonnais, and the private Crédit Commercial de France, all dropped their key base rates from 15.3 percent to 14.5 percent. Other banks were expected to follow during the day, banking sources said.

After a Cabinet meeting Wednesday largely devoted to laying down strategy for combating unemployment, Mr. Delors said he was sickened by the attitude of certain bankers.

He said he wanted to see credit made cheaper for small firms to encourage economic expansion.

Walking a Thin Line Mr. Delors said a drop of interest rates to 14.5 percent would be a step in the right direction but he would like to see them reduced to 14 percent.

Commentators said Mr. Delors was walking a thin line between the need to support the franc and the conflicting obligation to bring down interest rates to stimulate promised economic growth.

Thursday, the National Credit Council took steps to bring down lending rates by compelling banks to reduce the interest they pay on a large proportion of residents' time deposits.

Dealers said there was a risk that lower French interest rates could cause further pressure on the franc.

The franc held steady on foreign exchange markets after the cut in base rates, being fixed in Paris Friday afternoon at 5,820 to the dollar after closing Thursday night at 5,817.

The franc was steady Friday against the mark at 239.98 per 100 from Thursday's closing 240.02, but stronger against sterling 10.718 at the Friday afternoon fixing from 10.748 overnight.

Swiss Banks Raise Interest

ZURICH (Reuters) — Four major Swiss banks have raised interest rates on customer time deposits to 9 1/4 percent from 8 1/4 percent for deposits with maturities between three and twelve months, and to 8 1/2 percent from 8 percent for one-year deposits, effective Monday, banking sources said.

Japan's Economy Expanded By 1.2% in First Quarter

TOKYO — Strong exports helped Japan's economy expand by 1.2 percent between April and June, putting it on target for growth of more than 5 percent in the current fiscal year, official figures showed Friday.

The statistics released by the Economic Planning Agency will almost certainly increase pressure on Japan to boost imports to prevent further trade friction with other major industrial nations.

A surge in exports coupled with only a slow gain in imports made a big contribution to Japan's economic growth in the quarter, the first of the current fiscal year, EPA officials said.

The 1.2 percent increase in real gross national product compared with a 1.1 percent increase in the previous quarter and is equivalent to a 5.1 percent increase at an annual rate. This would be the fastest growth rate in a major industrialized nation. Last year's growth, which was 5 percent when measured at 1970 prices, would have been 3.8 percent based on 1975 prices, which are now being used as a base.

EPA officials said that although the growth in the year had made a good start, its dependence on external demand was a problem, and they hinted some measures were necessary to boost domestic demand and stimulate imports.

In the first seven months of 1981, Japan had a visible trade surplus of \$9.36 billion compared with a \$3.85 billion deficit a year earlier.

Japanese Considering British Oil Purchases

TOKYO — Japanese companies are considering reactivating imports of British North Sea oil, Britain's energy secretary, David Howell, told a press conference here Friday.

Mr. Howell said that he encountered a great deal of interest in buying North Sea oil and added that the British government would raise no objections.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing interbank exchange rates for Sept. 4, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Columns include currency, rate, and bank.

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We offer term deposit accounts which produce maximum interest while at the same time giving flexibility of choice and absolute security for your money. Keep what you have earned and beat inflation with the following interest rates. GUARANTEED.

Table listing interest rates for various currencies: DOLLAR (19%), PESETA (19%), DOLLAR (U.S.) (18.50%), STERLING (£) (15.75%), FRANC (French) (17.50%), MARK (Deutsch) (12.75%), FRANC (Swiss) (7%).

NET RETURN: Minimum deposit equivalent \$500. Withdrawals in any amount can be effected on maturity of the agreed notice. Interest paid or credited half yearly. Amounts quoted are based on 1 year fixed time deposits. All interest paid is net and without deductions (taxes, etc.) at source. All rates are confidential. Deposits are unconditionally guaranteed. Write to Manager for further information.

True to Treasury Promise, U.S. Refrains From Intervention in Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury did not intervene for their own accounts in the foreign exchange markets in the May-July quarter — the first time since the early '70s that no such intervention occurred, Sam Y. Cross, manager of the Fed's open market account for foreign operations, said Friday.

The non-intervention contrasts with the February-April quarter of 1981, when the Fed and Treasury bought the equivalent of \$778.4 million in Deutsche marks and sold \$744.6 million in marks. In the quarter ended January 31, they bought \$4.4 billion in marks and \$104.7 million in Swiss francs, and sold \$298.6 million in marks and \$50 million in yen.

Mr. Cross said the non-intervention reflected the policy articulated by U.S. Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel who, in a May 4 statement before Congress, said the Treasury would not intervene in the foreign exchange market except to counter "conditions of disorder in the market."

This does not mean that the Fed discouraged other central banks from intervening. Mr. Cross said that in the second quarter the Fed cooperated with other banks that wanted to intervene by purchasing currencies for the West German Bundesbank, the Bank of France, the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Canada. He would not say how much money was involved.

Cooperation Mr. Cross said that the Treasury and the Fed were cooperating on the question of non-intervention, though he hesitated when asked whether the Fed had wanted to intervene during the second quarter and the Treasury had said no. He said "the policy of intervening only in disorderly markets was a judgment shared and accepted by all those involved." The New York Reserve Bank acts for the Federal Reserve system and the Treasury in foreign exchange operations.

In April, Mr. Cross became manager of foreign operations, succeeding Scott E. Pardee, who had resigned. Asked for his opinion of the non-intervention policy, Mr. Pardee, now with Discount Corp. of New York, said that any comment he could make on the policy would be "counterproductive" and that he "can't explain the thinking of the Fed now."

Referring to Mr. Sprinkel's testimony, Mr. Cross said the policy was in keeping with a general philosophy of freer markets. "The totality of policies in the U.S. is to ensure that there's a strong and stable dollar," Mr. Cross said.

The United States continues to hold sizable foreign currency balances, Mr. Cross said. U.S. foreign exchange holdings of the Fed and the Treasury at the end of July totaled the equivalent of \$9.3 billion, compared with \$11.3 billion at the end of April.

Swiss Franc Redemption Mr. Cross said the decline in holdings was caused by the redemption of Swiss franc-denominated securities issued by the United States in 1979 and by standard revaluations of the currencies held based on market values.

Mr. Cross also reported that the gross currency sales and purchases in exchange markets by 10 major foreign central banks totaled \$24 billion in the May-July quarter, about the same as the previous quarter but well below the record \$38 billion in the February-April, 1979, quarter.

[Mr. Cross was asked whether he approved of recent calls for a U.S. reversion to a gold standard, Reuters reported.] [He said he could make no comment until a specific proposal was made but added that he personally remembered problems encountered when the United States had a form of gold standard.] [Congress has set up a commission to study proposals for a return to the gold standard, which was abandoned in 1971 after a decline in foreign confidence in the dollar.]

U.S. Wholesale Prices Rose 0.3% in August

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices, aided by a small increase in food costs, rose by 0.3 percentage points in August, an annual rate of 3.6 percent, the Labor Department said Friday. It was the smallest monthly increase since May.

At the same time, the government reported that unemployment edged up to 7.2 percent in August, July's 7 percent jobless rate was the lowest level since April, 1980. The rate had been 7.3 percent in June, 7.6 percent in May and 7.3 percent in the previous three months.

Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said the jobless rate for blacks went up sharply last month. "Much of the increase in the black rate took place among teenagers whose jobless rate — at 45.7 percent — was three times the rate for white teenagers," she said.

Most analysts had predicted the jobless rate would rise to 7.2 percent after July's unexpected drop, reflecting more people in the labor force as well as some increase in the number of unemployed.

Kuwait Reported Seeking Meeting On OPEC Prices

KUWAIT — Kuwait has been trying to arrange an emergency meeting of OPEC oil ministers to deal with the price disarray among the 13 member nations, the newspaper al-Rai al-Am reported Friday.

Citing unnamed industry sources, the newspaper said the meeting would be held sometime during the last 10 days of September at an as-yet undetermined location. A formal announcement was expected to come out here by mid-September on the date and location of any meeting.

The paper said Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah visited Saudi Arabia three days ago and held talks with his Saudi counterpart, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani. He also delivered a message from the Kuwaiti head of state to King Khalid.

Saudi Arabia's reaction was not immediately known. The kingdom Sept. 1 cut back its daily average production of crude oil by 10 percent — from 10.3 million barrels to about 9.2 million — in a bid to help absorb an oil market glut estimated at 2.5 million barrels a day.

Swiss Price Index Up 1.5%

BERN — The Swiss consumer price index rose 1.5 percent in August, to an annual rate of 7.4 percent, the Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labor said Friday. In July, the index rose by 0.6 percent, for a year-on-year gain of 6.6 percent.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profit, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table for West Germany Thyssen-Bornemisze NV showing revenue and profit for 1st Half 1981 and 1980.

REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA HIDRONOR

Hydroelectrica Norpatagonica Sociedad Anonima Alicura - Abasto 500 Kv Transmission System

a—contract 585 - 586 prequalification of firms electrical erection and civil works for substations HIDRONOR S.A. requests local and/or foreign firms or consortiums of firms to submit technical and financial background information for prequalification to participate in the following bids:

a.1—contract 585 electro-mechanical erection for substations civil works for substations Documents for the prequalification process can be obtained at HIDRONOR S.A. Contracts Department 379 Pte. Yrigoyen - 7th floor 8824 Cipolletti, Rio Negro, Argentine Republic

as of August 31, 1981 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. at a price of 400,000 Argentine pesos. Requested information will be received only at second above address until November 24, 1981 - 3 p.m. HIDRONOR S.A. has made application to the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) for financing of above contracts.

b—contract 580 - 581 - 582 - 583 credit breakers, disconnect switches, potential transformers, current transformers, surge diverters and support insulators. issue of bidding documents: October 15, 1981. reception of bids: 3 p.m., January 6, 1982.

b.1—contract 580 autotransformers and reactors. issue of bidding documents: September 7, 1981. reception of bids: 3 p.m., November 17, 1981.

b.2—contract 581 credit breakers, disconnect switches, potential transformers, current transformers, surge diverters and support insulators. issue of bidding documents: October 15, 1981. reception of bids: 3 p.m., January 6, 1982.

b.3—contract 582 relays and fault locators, fault recorders, sequential event recorders. issue of bidding documents: September 30, 1981. reception of bids: 3 p.m., December 15, 1981.

b.4—contract 583 auxiliary transformers, diesel generator sets, batteries and chargers alternating and direct current switchboards, medium voltage switchgear, control boards, tariff metering boards and other boards. issue of bidding documents: December 1, 1981. reception of bids: 3 p.m., February 16, 1982.

Bids shall be submitted according to the two envelope system: envelope N° 1 including bidder's qualifying background, and envelope N° 2 including technical and economic details of bid. Bids will be accepted for complete items according to each contract subdivision. HIDRONOR S.A. will only accept proposals from bidders whose non-Argentine supplies are covered by letters of credit issued by a bank in the country of origin and HIDRONOR Bidding documents can be obtained at HIDRONOR S.A. Contracts Department 379 Pte. Yrigoyen - 7th floor 8824 Cipolletti, Rio Negro, Argentine Republic

as of the dates above mentioned, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. at a price of 3,000,000 Argentine pesos. Proposals will be received until above listed time and dates at HIDRONOR S.A. 1074 Leandro N. Alem, 4th floor 1001 Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic

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COLLEGE DEGREE advertisement for Pacific Western University.

BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED advertisement for term deposit accounts.

REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA HIDRONOR advertisement for electrical and civil works.

Major Business Opportunity in Spain advertisement for engineering and manufacturing services.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Sept. 4, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, Open High Low Settle, and various commodity types like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Market Summary NYSE Most Actives

Table of Market Summary NYSE Most Actives, listing top trading volumes and price changes for major stocks.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages showing indices for Industrial, Composite, and Utility sectors.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors indices for various market segments.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index showing volume, value, and price changes.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. listing various stocks and their trading volumes.

American Most Actives

Table of American Most Actives listing top trading volumes for major U.S. stocks.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX Index showing volume, value, and price changes.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets including Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich, listing closing prices in local currencies.

New York Futures

Table of New York Futures including Main Potatoes, Coffee C, and other commodities.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market including British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Japanese Yen, and others.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities including various agricultural and industrial goods.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market including various metal prices.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities including various commodity prices.

European Options Markets

Table of European Options Markets including various options contracts.

Gold Options

Table of Gold Options including various gold futures and options contracts.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices including various commodity and metal prices.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes including various index values.

Dividends

Table of Dividends listing companies and their dividend payments.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Friday's New Highs and Lows listing various stocks and their price movements.

European Options Exchange

Table of European Options Exchange listing various options contracts.

Valuers White Weld S.A.

Table of Valuers White Weld S.A. listing various valuation services.

Long Term 'A' Units

Table of Long Term 'A' Units listing various investment options.

HEATING OIL

Table of HEATING OIL prices for various grades and quantities.

SILVER

Table of SILVER prices including various silver contracts.

PLATINUM

Table of PLATINUM prices including various platinum contracts.

GOLD

Table of GOLD prices including various gold contracts.

COMMODITY INDEXES

Table of COMMODITY INDEXES listing various index values.

STOCK SPLIT

Table of STOCK SPLIT listing companies and their split ratios.

NEW LOWS-200

Table of NEW LOWS-200 listing various stocks and their price movements.

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND

provides the following choice of investments: Short Term 'A' Units, Short Term 'B' Units, Long Term 'A' Units.

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Midland Bank Trust Company. Information and Prospectus from EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited.

FL Set to Begin Its Regular-Season Long Haul

William N. Wallace
New York Times Service
YORK — The first of the American Football League's 16 regular-season games...

Kansas City (1-3) at Pittsburgh (2-2) — Bill Kenney will be the Chiefs' quarterback...

Unknowns Shine at U.S. Open

By Neil Amdur
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Their names are buried in the computer ranking, obscured by such prominent Americans as John McEnroe...

Seattle (1-3) at Cincinnati (2-2) — The Seahawks begin with doubts about both lines...

Oakland (2-2) at Denver (2-2) — This rivalry isn't what it used to be...

American Conference
Jets (3-1) at Buffalo (2-2) — qualifying test for the Jets...

Red Sox-Mariner Boston Marathon: 7-Inning 7-7 Contest Is Suspended

From Agency Dispatches
BOSTON — The Boston Red Sox rallied for three runs in the ninth, managed hits in the next two innings...

runs and Wayne Gross added a two-run homer, leading Oakland to a 10-0 rout of the Orioles...

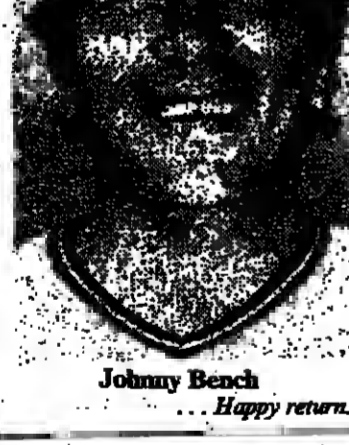
der pitched a two-hitter for his first shutout and first complete game of the year...

Looming for Noah, if he survives, is Bjorn Borg in the round of 16.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

inning can begin after 1 was to be resumed Friday before the regularly scheduled game...

Giants 12, Cubs 0
In San Francisco, Doyle Alexander pitched a two-run homer...



Johnny Bench
Happy return.

Thursday's Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing scores for various teams like Houston, Montreal, Philadelphia, etc.

3 Duran Aides Suspended

United Press International
CLEVELAND — Three cornermen working with Roberto Duran at his Aug. 9 fight against Nino Gonzalez have been suspended...

Advertisement for Austrian Lottery by Prokopp International, featuring prize amounts and contact information.

Moses Easy Hurdles Winner As World Cup Track Begins

The Associated Press
ROME — Edwin Moses won the 400-meter intermediate hurdles Friday night, giving the United States a jump at the World Cup track and field meet...

Philadelphia (2-2) at N.Y. Giants (2-2) — The battered Giants approach this campaign wary...

National Conference
Philadelphia (2-2) at N.Y. Giants (2-2) — The battered Giants approach this campaign wary...

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Sweden's Thomas Gradin piroouetted out of the way of a teammate's on-the-money shot during a second-round Canada Cup game...

Canada's Late Goals Beat U.S., 8-3; Russians Down Swedes, Czechs Win

The Associated Press
EDMONTON, Alberta — Bryan Trottier scored twice while Wayne Gretzky, Gilbert Perreault and Mike Bossy each tallied once...

Finland Tuesday, the victory left Canada alone in first place with four points...

Christoff and Marcel Dionne gave Canada the 3-1 lead after two periods...

The scores by Gretzky and Perreault were their second of the night as the Canadians caught fire after the U.S. team had fought back from a two-goal deficit...

The top four teams after the round-robin meet in semifinals Sept. 11 in Montreal and Ottawa.

The Soviet victory over the Swedes, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, was highlighted by Sergei Kapustin's two goals.

Following a 9-0 victory over

the Russians got power-play goals from Kapustin, Sergei Makarov, Aleksei Kasatonov and Vladimir Krutov...

Power Plays Pay Off
The Soviet victory over the Swedes, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, was highlighted by Sergei Kapustin's two goals.

Transactions

BASKETBALL
METRO BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION
ATLANTA—Stated Marvin Delton, guard, to a multiyear contract.

Monday Night

SAN DIEGO (2-2) at CLEVELAND (2-3) — Bombs away! Dwight Stones, a former Rams signed as a free agent, is the Chargers' wide receiver...

IN PARIS

GAUMONT AMBASSADE OV (70 m m Dolby)
GAUMONT LES HALLES OV (Dolby)
BROADWAY OV (Dolby)

Advertisement for 'OUTLAND' movie, featuring a starry background and text: 'ON JUPITER'S MOON SOMETHING DEADLY IS HAPPENING. OUTLAND'

Large advertisement for 'ESORTS & GUIDES' and 'CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS', containing various service listings and contact numbers.

Major League Standings

Table showing American League and National League standings, including teams like Detroit, Milwaukee, Baltimore, etc., with columns for wins, losses, and percentages.

Art Buchwald

The AWACS Message

WASHINGTON — I know most people are having difficulty deciding whether to build AWACS aircraft...



Buchwald

over a couple of AWACS planes to protect the Saudis. "What are those?" a member of the Saudi royal family asked...

Now it was never our intention to give the Saudis AWACS airplanes. We had agreed to sell them the F-15 fighter...

Doctors Climbing Everest to Set Up Oxygen-Test Lab

KATMANDU — An expedition of U.S. doctors is preparing to climb Mount Everest not because it is there but to set up the world's highest medical laboratory...

The Air Force sergeant passed on the conversation to the U.S. ambassador in Saudi Arabia, who passed it on to Washington...

A third member said, "And let's not forget the Israelis. They'll feel threatened by the AWACS and we'll have to give them 12 Stealth bombers that aren't on the drawing boards yet..."

By Walter Sullivan New York Times Service DYE 3 BASE, Greenland — An international team of scientists is reading, in six-foot cylinders of ice, the story of the snows that fell when Cro-Magnon artists were painting the images of prehistoric animals on the walls of French caves...

Hidden in the deep layers of ice are samples of the earth's ancient atmosphere, clues to volcanic and climatic factors that led to past ice ages and that could set the stage for a new one.

From these ice samples and those retrieved in earlier, shallower efforts, scientists have reconstructed the most complete history to date of global volcanic activity over the past 10,000 years.

The Telltale Cores Scientists Construct History of Climate Changes, Eruptions From Cylinders of Ancient Ice

Copenhagen who have reconstructed this history believe that, since these two eruptions were not recorded historically, they occurred in some remote, high latitude region such as Kamchatka or the Aleutians.

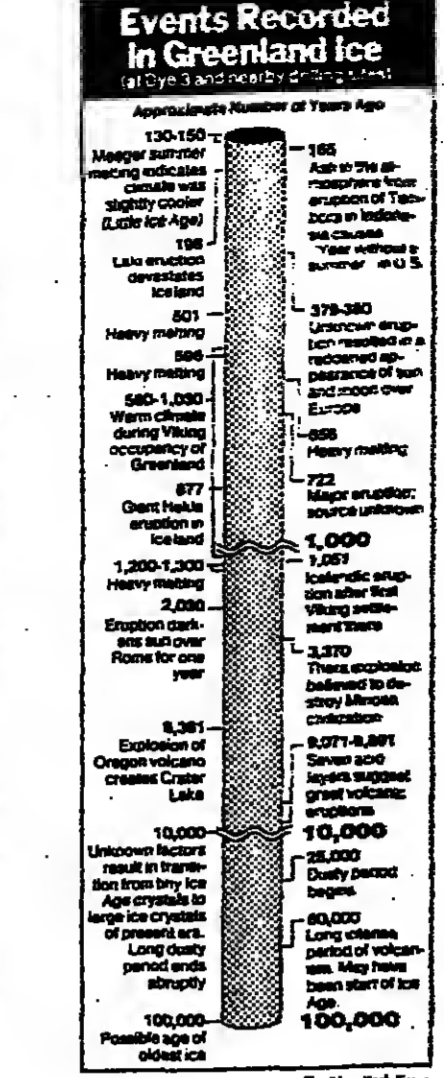
Like the North Sea drilling platforms it is a community on stilts, with extensive living quarters, dining facilities and recreation rooms. Every few years it is hauled higher on its stilts to keep it above the accumulating snow.

The dust, it is proposed, may have been volcanic or may have blown from vast continental shelves off Siberia and other northern coasts. Such shelves were laid bare as sea levels were lowered when much of the world's water was locked in ice sheets.

Dansgaard has played a leading role in using relative abundances of two forms of oxygen for counting ice layers like annual growth rings. Oxygen comes in two forms or isotopes: oxygen 16 and oxygen 18.

An effort has been made to find evidence of the volcanic eruption at Thera (Santorini), in the Aegean Sea, that some say formed the basis for the Atlantis legend and perhaps contributed to the downfall of the Minoan civilization.

The oxygen ratios also indicate long-term climate trends. A period of warming when birch trees reappeared briefly in Denmark in the midst of the last ice age is evident in layers put down 11,000 to 11,800 years ago.



The New York Times

PEOPLE: Erich Segal, Chaplain in Yale Love Story

"I feel just like Ulisses," said classical scholar Erich Segal, 57 years to come home, long teaching his first class at Yale since he left a decade ago to teach at other universities...

Medical records which have proved embarrassing to some of Britain's royal government ministers and other figures have been found in Oakham, 80 miles north of London. The records of a public clinic, dumped in the snow by accident, were found by a year-old boy, Police returned them to the pathologist who dealt them.

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